September 11 in the United States. This included intelligence sharing, assistance in the investigations into the September 11 attacks and logistical support for Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan in the form of over flight clearance, refuelling facilities, naval berthing facilities, medical assistance and search and rescue operations. The approvals were based on existing guidelines for military assistance to friendly countries.

(c) No, Sir.

**Declaration on 'No First Use' of Nuclear weapons**

1997. SHRI VIJAY J. DARDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan was urged to declare the 'No First Use' of nuclear weapons as has been announced by India;

(b) whether Pakistan has rejected the proposal; and

(c) if so, the reasons advanced by Pakistan in not agreeing to the said proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) While the question of no-first-use of nuclear weapons has come up from time to time in bilateral and multilateral forums, official indications from Pakistan are that it is not willing to accept any such restraints on the use of its nuclear weapons.

**Indo-China working group on counter terrorism**

1998. SHRI VIJAY J. DARDA:
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA NAHATA:
SHRI RUMANDLA RAMACHANDRAIAH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and China have decided to establish a Working Group on counter terrorism;

(b) whether both the countries have agreed to share intelligence on terrorism in Kashmir and insurgency in the North-East;

(c) whether it is also a fact that China has an impressive data base on extremist activities, especially in India's North-Eastern Region; and

(d) if so, the features of the decision taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) to (d) During the visit of Chinese Premier Zhu Rongji to India in January 2002, the two sides agreed to establish a bilateral dialogue mechanism against terrorism. Dates for the first meeting are being finalised through diplomatic channels.

**Discussion on Kashmir Terrorism in the UN Security Council**

1999. DR. KARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during a discussion on Kashmir terrorism in the UN Security Council on Janaury 19th, 2002 India clashed with Pakistan on the issue of protecting and promoting terrorist outfits, in the name of moral, political and displomatic support to what Pakistan termed as freedom fighters;

(b) if so, what was the precise stand of both sides in the Security Council; and

(c) what decisions were taken to effectively curb international terrorism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): (a) There was no specific discussion on Jammu and Kashmir in the UN Security Council on January 19th, 2002. However, on 18-19 January, 2002, an Open Meeting of the Security Council was held to discuss the work of the Counter Terrorism Committee (CTC) which was established to monitor implementation of the measures outlined in UN Security Council Resolution 1373. The intention of the meeting was to enable an exchange of views before the Counter Terrorism Committee begins the task of examining the National Reports.

(b) In India's statement during the debate we indicated support for